

Honolulu, February 4, 1901.

**District Attorney Says He Will
Prosecute if Complaint
is Made.**

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

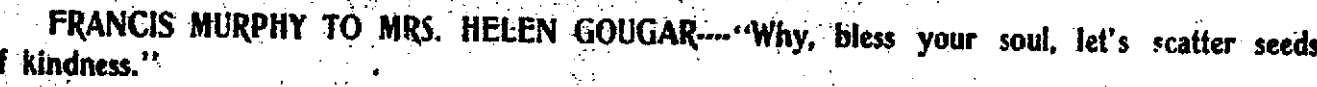
proclaiming individualism, crunkness, man
 any other man on earth. He is a great,
 sweet-natured man, teaching a simple
 gospel of love and salvation. I am
 working along other lines. It is my
 work to fight the saloon. I do not in-
 terfere with any other method; I keep
 my eye with a steady gaze on the

It was therefore resolved that the services should be held at Kawalahao Church, which building has been kindly placed at the disposal of the committee by the trustees, on Friday next at 3 o'clock, and that the Bishop should be requested to formulate and arrange a form of service and to officiate at it himself.

Shortly before midnight was a marvellous exhibition of the lightning's franks. At every broad flash of light on the heavens Tantalus Ridge could be seen as plainly seen as in the daytime under the glare of the sun's rays. The water was revealed distinctly in the white light. The night was a

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contract given to a native to supply
who had undercut other competitors
one cent. The question arises whether
the contract was given to a native to supply
who had undercut other competitors
one cent. The question arises whether



FOR FREE SALE.

Pure Alcohol To Be Dispensed Sans Laws.

SO HEALTH BOARD WILL RECOMMEND

Plan To Check the Death Rate Among the Natives From Wood Alcohol.

IF THE Legislature acts in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Health passed yesterday the frightful death rate in Hawaii from the use of methylated spirits will be materially decreased. For years natives have been dying from the use of wood alcohol, the popular name of the spirits. The high price of liquor and beer and the unrestricted sale of wood alcohol have combined to make the spirits a common drink for the poor inebriate. In the course of a few days, a month or so ago, there were half a dozen deaths from this poison.

When the matter was brought to the attention of the Board of Health a committee consisting of Dr. Cooper and George W. Smith was appointed to draw up recommendations to be submitted to the Legislature. The following was the report of the committee, made yesterday:

Dr. J. H. Raymond, President of the Board of Health.

Sir: Your committee to whom was referred the matter of the sale of methylated spirits with instructions to frame a recommendation to the Legislature from the Board of Health, beg to report as follows: The sale of methylated spirits has been repeatedly sanctioned by successive Legislatures as a necessary article of commerce to take the place of pure alcohol.

The original legislation had in view the prevention of the manufacture of factitious liquors from pure alcohol. At the present time under the United States laws the importation into the Territory by anyone of pure alcohol is not, and cannot be prohibited and it is now so imported for manufacturing purposes by others than those engaged in the drug business.

The prohibition at the present time of the sale of alcohol and the consequent forced sale of methylated spirits, renders this article easy of acquisition and while not properly a poison yet when taken in quantity by those addicted to the use of drink becomes fatal. It is a peculiarly irritating property when introduced into the blood.

Pure alcohol is a necessity in medicine and a common domestic remedy for external application. Methylated spirits cannot be used in medicine or domestic practice, owing to its irritating and offensive properties. No restriction is placed on the sale of alcohol by druggists in the United States and no provision is made in the laws for the prohibition of sale of methylated or wood spirit. Methylated or wood spirit would not be offered for sale in the Territory if the restriction on the sale of pure alcohol were removed. At no time has the sale of pure alcohol been so large as to render it dangerous to public health or morals.

In view of the above facts your committee would recommend the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Board of Health respectfully request the Legislature to repeal all that portion of Act 27 (unrepealed by the Organic Act) of the Legislature, special session 1895, and all amendments thereto entitled An Act to Provide for the Importation and Sale of Alcohol for Medical Purposes, and the Manufacture and Sale of Methylated Spirits, etc.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions and this report be sent to the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. SMITH,

CHARLES B. COOPER, M.D.

A communication from Wilder's Steamship Company as follows was read at the meeting:

C. B. Reynolds, Superintendent Leper Settlement. Referring to our conversation this morning regarding the carriage of taro, would say that under the contract for which we are paid \$300 per month by the Board of Health the freight of poi and taro was not contemplated. Taro and poi have been delivered by contractors at the leper settlement and we have been paid freight on the same by them. From this we do not interpret our contract to include the shipment of taro and poi. Our charge for the same will be at the rate of \$2 per ton.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The members of the Board expressed indignation at the Wilder company's action and it was agreed that the company must carry any and all freight offered by the Board for the \$300 a month or lose the contract.

The following report of the committee on cemeteries was adopted:

Honolulu, January 30, 1901.

Resolved, That no permit for interment of the dead shall be granted within the City limits of Honolulu, as defined in the resolution of April 15, 1890, except in such places and upon such conditions as the Board of Health upon investigation shall find will not jeopardize the public health.

M. G. Silva was given permission to run a pipe into Kakaako ditch for dirty water.

J. J. Williams was given a renewal of his contract to make photographs of lepers at \$1.75 for each subject.

The following opinion of E. P. Dole, Attorney General, was read and the claim ordered not paid:

In regard to the claim of Mr. Kanakani against the Board of Health for losses in the fire of January 20, 1899, referred to me by the Board of Health, I have to report that, in my opinion, the Board is not legally liable for such losses and has no authority to pay the same.

and which bill was disputed was ordered paid on the recommendation of Attorney General Dole.

Dr. Jesse Hawes of Greeley, Colorado, was granted permission to visit the Leper Settlement on Molokai for scientific investigation.

Causes Many Changes.

Captain George W. Ashley, quartermaster of the First regiment, National Guard of Hawaii, is busy making over his department to accord to the United States regulations. Every blank which formerly read Republic of Hawaii has had to be changed to Territory of Hawaii, and there are numberless features which were unknown until the new regime caused the changes. The committee appointed to revise the military laws, composed of Captain Ashley, Major Camara and Major White, is getting down to its work. They have to go over the laws governing every state and territory in the Union and they cannot state when their report will be ready for presentation to the Governor.

To Command the Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Navy Department has issued orders directing Captain H. C. Stockton to proceed to Manila and take command of the battleship Kentucky, which is now nearing the completion of her voyage from the United States to the Asiatic station. Captain Colby M. Chester, the present commander, on being relieved, will return to this country.

Indisposition of James E. Keene.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Reports that James R. Keene was seriously ill were circulated in the financial district during the last half hour of the Stock Exchange session, and precipitated a selling movement. At the rooms of Taylor & Co., where Keene makes his headquarters, it was said he had suffered somewhat from an attack of grip, but was much better today.

ORANGES MAY BE CULTIVATED HERE

Fifty Trees are Bearing Fruit in Dillingham Orchard in This City.

If those who are skeptical as to whether oranges may be grown in the valleys of our Islands will but go to the home of B. F. Dillingham on Punahou and Beretania streets and view there the golden fruit that hangs amid the luxuriant green foliage of the fifty trees growing about in the Dillingham orchard they will no longer doubt.

Fifteen years ago Mr. and Mrs. Dillingham began an experiment. They saw no reason why orange trees should not thrive in the valley wherein was their home and they determined to at least give them a chance. So whenever an especially fine orange came into the Dillingham household they took the seeds from it and planted them. Those seeds sent forth their shoots and in each mound where one was planted fifteen years ago now stands a strong, handsome tree, heavily laden with large, golden oranges of different varieties.

Some trees were planted later and a few of the trees came from California seedlings, but Mrs. Dillingham says they have become practically Hawaiianized and there is only a slight difference to be detected from the native fruit. Whether from climatic influences or other reason, the California oranges have turned the Hawaiian shade. These have not been so great a success as the native varieties, as they show evidences of over-growth and development.

The Hawaiian oranges, though growing much larger than the wild varieties, have not lost in sweetness and flavor and have the beautiful russet brown coat when ripened. Among the other varieties are two or three of the "glove-skin" oranges and several other fruits have also been grown with success. The little Chinese orange flourishes and there is a lichee tree, a mandarin and a Spanish plum. Waiatua and Kona oranges have given forth most satisfactory results and the California navel is one of the most beautiful of all the trees in the Dillingham orchard. Great care has been taken in the spraying and pruning of the trees, and this in a great measure is attributed by Mr. Dillingham as the reason of the success of his experiment.

World's Naval News.

Japan has adopted high explosive shells for all guns up to and including 8-inch. The explosive is a Japanese invention, said to equal melenite in its effects.

The Italian armored cruiser Varese has had her steam trials, developing 12,835 horsepower and 23.02 knots speed under full power, and 9,473 horsepower and 18.33 knots under normal draught.

The great works of Krupp employed an average of 65,679 persons last year, the most important, at Essen, having 27,432, the armor factory of Gruson 3,475, and the Germania shipyard at Kiel 3,450.

The Indefatigable is being reconstructed at a considerable cost, and the ancient Glatton, built of iron in 1873 and protected by 12-inch iron armor, has received new boilers and undergone several alterations. The difficulty will be to utilize this old slow craft for any other purpose than that of a guard ship.

One of the cruisers to be built for the Russian navy at the Black Sea will be of the Bogatyr type, but of somewhat less displacement. The Bogatyr is 6,600 tons, 416 feet by 54 feet, and the new cruiser is to be 6,250 tons, 426 feet length and 54 feet beam. These dimensions and small displacement will give unusually fine lines, and insure a realization of the calculated speed of 21 knots.

The engines for the new British cruiser Pandora, of 2,200 tons, were built at the Portsmouth dockyard, and are said to have given satisfaction on the preliminary thirty-hours' trial. They are to develop 7,000 horsepower, and appear to have given no better economical results than the Belleville, as they showed a consumption of 2.11 pounds per unit of horsepower.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Crocker was bitterly denounced recently at a New York reform meeting by Wheeler H. Peckham.

The president of the California fruit combine recently conferred with a committee of Eastern fruit dealers.

The British bark Netherdale has arrived at Queenstown from Portland and Astoria having lost all her boats.

Much discussion was given during the California Legislature to the subject of the rates and service of telephones.

It is charged that R. McIntyre, a coal dealer, paid \$500 for a policeman's star in San Francisco which he did not get.

Under date of January 22, it is said that the California delegation believed the Jamaica treaty would not be reported.

Three people were killed as a result of thawing out thirteen sticks of dynamite in a hot oven last week near Vancouver.

A measure is being considered by the San Francisco supervisors for the reduction to half fare on street cars for school children.

Bobby Dobbs, the colored lightweight, administered a severe beating to Young Peter Jackson after a fight lasting twenty rounds.

Ah Ti, a 12-year-old Chinese girl who was to have been sold by her father, has been rescued by missionaries in San Francisco.

Three small boys have been tagged and sent from St. Joseph, Mo., to San Francisco by Wells-Fargo Express. They arrived safely.

It is said that the Boxer women are banded together and perform strange rites to the supposed confusion of the white devils.

George N. Scholomilt has been appointed Greellan Vice Consul for Montana, Idaho and Washington by King Constantine of Greece.

Captain John Brash of the steamer Jaques, which was wrecked for a year, the specific ground is "unskillful management and neglect."

Dr. E. J. Creely has been fined \$100 for maintaining a veterinary college in San Francisco contrary to the regulations of the Board of Health.

It is said that if proper collections of the collateral tax were made in California the teachers who have not been paid could receive their salaries.

Albert W. Dale, a 5-year-old boy, has been choked to death by a brass cap from the nozzle of a kerosene can which he was using for a whistle.

Assemblyman Melick introduced a resolution into the California Legislature providing for the calling of a convention to revise the State constitution.

George F. Gray, a well-known San Francisco contractor, married a young wife on January 22, fearing complications from the Reno marriage a year ago.

Jose Castro, a descendant of the old California family, has been arrested at Salinas for horse thieving, this being the climax to a number of minor offenses.

Billy Stiles, who was liberated from Tucson Jail, Arizona, a few weeks ago, is again a fugitive. He is wanted for the attempted murder of Jailer George Bravis.

Professor John Dewey, head of the department of philosophy in the University of Chicago, will lecture during the summer session of 1901 of the University of California.

Two expert safe crackers, who have been operating in San Jose, were interrupted last week in the act of blowing up a safe, but they escaped and have not been captured.

Thomas Kearns has been nominated for United States Senator for Utah at the Republican Senatorial caucus held in Salt Lake City.

Judge Arthur H. Noyes of the District of Alaska is reported to have sent in his resignation. He is an important factor in the Nome scandal and litigation.

In a battle between safe-blowers and a posse of citizens near Elippen, Texas, two of the robbers were killed and two captured. One of the posse was fatally shot.

The Nevada bill relating to the extension of mining laws to saline lands has passed the House. Its purpose is to permit the entry and patenting of lands bearing salt.

Reports are to hand of a wreck on the Clover Leaf, Toledo, Kansas City & St. Louis Railroad near Warren, Ind., and three physicians have been dispatched from that town.

A bill has been introduced in the California Senate by Tyrrell of San Francisco, providing that eight hours constitute a working day on all State, county or municipal contracts.

The Nevada Assembly has passed a resolution downing the Lottery bill, but passed that it will be killed in the Senate as the resolution is without record or committee endorsement.

The House of Representatives has adopted a joint memorial to Congress urging the adoption of a constitutional amendment for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Important changes have been made in the Indian bill. An increase of \$25,000 in the total appropriation has been recommended. An amendment has also been made opening reservations to prospectors.

United States Marshal Bennett sent twenty deputies and ten Indian police to the scene of the Snake Indian uprising, but they were met with a fusillade and compelled to retire. One of the posse name McNee was captured.

Baron Robert Rothschild and Count Lubersack engaged in a desperate duel on account of religious prejudice at Paris, January 20. Swords were used and Count Lubersack received a painful wound in the left arm.

The Omaha police believe that they have another possible accomplice in the Cudahy kidnapping case in the person of Frank Sheridan, alias Ed. Burk, who rode with William G. Pollock of that city of \$15,000 worth of diamonds in 1892.

Oakland public school teachers have been forbidden to act as private tutors after the regular school hours are over. The Board of Education says night work units them for day duties.

The University of Nebraska debating team has sent a challenge to the Stanford debaters for an intercollegiate debate to be held in San Francisco sometime during the present semester.

Gov. Hunt of Idaho sent a message to the Legislature urging it to memorialize the United States Senate to amend the Constitution making the election of Senators by direct vote of the people.

After trailing his false friend and runaway wife for over 4,000 miles, William Allen located them in Oakland last week. He seeks to punish the man and return the woman to her folks in Canada.

A well-arranged plot of three criminals to break jail was foiled at Salinas last week through the vigilance of the officers. They were in possession of files made of cornet steels, some flinties, sandbags and an iron bar.

Miss Hamman, a graduated nurse from the French Hospital, brought suit for damages because of delay in granting her diploma, and has refused to accept the diploma when it was tendered after the institution of the suit.

George N. Tyler of Alameda met a woman on the street in the dark whom he supposed to be his wife, and because he thought he had a grievance, choked her. The woman was Miss Gertrude Hinchman and she is now suffering from

MARVELOUS HAIR RESTORER FOUND BY GEORGE CARTER



When George R. Carter, the well known banker and publicist, landed in Honolulu a few days ago after several months spent in the States he was warmly welcomed

by hundreds of friends. When he removed his hat it was seen that where had been a bald and shining pate was now a luxurious and handsome growth of hair, parted in the center and most becoming to the wearer.

Congratulations were showered on Mr. Carter and the secret of the hair restorer was loudly called for. Mr. Carter confided his secret to his intimates that it was not real but a toupee which he had bought in New York. Now the Advertiser artist has not seen Mr. Carter hairless since his return so he pictured him as ever with an expanse of glistening scalp. When the mistake was brought to his notice he hastened to make amends as above.

An epidemic of diphtheria is prevalent in Lovelock, Nebraska.

Sammy Loates, England's premier jockey, is in San Francisco.

Lewis Edwards, a noted San Francisco crook, has been captured.

The Cincinnati Grand Opera House has been entirely destroyed by fire.

The Bulgarian Cabinet has resigned on account of internal differences.

The Daily News plant at Dawson was destroyed by fire on January 16th.

Oregon is divided between Corbett, McBride and Hermann for the Governorship.

An office building of nine stories will be erected on the site of the Baldwin Hotel.

The bill for the appropriation of money for the debris impounding dams on the Yuba river was passed January 23d.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY.

What would you do if taken with colic or cholera morbus when your physician is away from home and the drug stores are closed? After one such emergency you will always keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in your home; but why wait until the horse is stolen before you lock the stable? For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES

WITH HEAVY SOLES.

Are just the right kind of SHOES for RAINY WEATHER WEAR.

THEY ARE IN BOX CALF, AND EITHER BLACK OR TAN.

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"Garland" Stoves and Ranges have been awarded the First Prize at Paris Exposition, over all the World.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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TUESDAY : : : : : FEBRUARY 5

FANATICISM AND FAILURE.

There is a close ethical resemblance between the Abolitionist campaign previous to the Civil War and to that which is being waged by the radical Abolitionists in these days. The Abolitionists were people acutely sensitive to the wrong of slavery but without any practicable plan of redressing it. They always went to extremes, which brought no reward save the martyrdom of their leaders and the prostration of their cause. The lawful compact with slavery was properly called a "covenant with death and a league with hell," but the Abolitionists could think of no better way of getting rid of it than by adopting such methods as those by which Mrs. Carrie Nation and other female cranks are trying to abolish the saloon power in Kansas. Every plan of reasonable compromise, and even that of buying and freeing the slaves, was rejected with scorn. No man could rise and point out that the ownership of slaves was a vested right and that some way must be found to pay the slave-owners for the loss of their chattels without being assailed with violent epithets. Every one who counseled reason and moderation was called a "creature of the Slave Power." When the faculty of John Brown's methods was shown on the gallows, the method until blood ran in every gutter and fire broke from every house. One of the Abolition leaders (Horace Greeley) counseled the breaking up of the Union, setting the slave States off by themselves; he wanted the "erring sisters to go in peace." His paper, the Tribune, called the flag "a flaunting lie, whose stripes are bloody scars," and Wm. Lloyd Garrison's journal, the Liberator, was quite as fanatical. The Abolitionists had no faith in Abraham Lincoln; and when he declared that he would save the Union if he had to save slavery with it, Wendell Phillips stood before an audience of applauding freaks and called him the "Slave hound of Illinois." Yet when the time had ripened in the heat of war this calumniated martyr broke the manacles of every slave and did it with means to which the Abolitionists had denied their confidence and by the hands of men who had suffered most from their dispraise.

That slavery was expunged from the laws and life of the nation is, therefore, an achievement to which the Abolition party, as such, can lay small claim. The part taken by that body was merely that of an irritant—Garrisonianism only did something to induce the act of folly by which the Slave Power tried to break up the Union and for that crime was shattered on its own doorstep. Had the South been content to let matters stay as they were, slavery might have held place until the present time or until the prudence of the owners, educated by public sentiment, had prompted them to let the blacks earn their own freedom. As surely Garrison's wild talk, and Phillips' eloquence, and Greeley's hysteria and the jackdawing of the short-haired Kansas women, could have done nothing more than to keep up an excitement which, after a time, would have worn itself out, leaving the North apathetic and the South undisturbed.

The prohibition fight against the saloon power is already going into the national decline which the Abolitionist crusade, and for Lincoln's war measures, must soon have experienced. Never were the cranks more violent than in the Presidential campaign of last year; never was their defeat more overwhelming. From the day McKinley was renominated, such hired slanderers as Mrs. Gougars shrieked into the ears of disgruntled audiences the most infamous charges against the private and public character of the nation's Chief Magistrate. He was the "rum-seller of the Philippines," the "bartender of the Canteen," the "murderer of our boys," a worse man in fact than the "Slave hound of Illinois" had been; as clearly guilty of homicide as Francis Murphy himself. The people heard and turned away and when they cast their votes the Gougars and the Woolleys and the rest of the crazy crew were buried so deep, politically, that the "hand of resurrection could not fathom their November grave."

If the exhumed Mrs. Gougars actually thinks, as she says, that she could "shake" Honolulu with her rancorous tirades or achieve one thing for total abstinence to compare with the brilliant triumphs of Francis Murphy, we beg her for even her narrow understanding to learn that Hawaii is not Kansas; that there are no bewhiskered fanatics or unsexed female agitators running society or politics here, but that the City and the Islands are governed with a calm intelligence which deals wisely and fairly with conditions as they are and does not seek for the sake of an impossible millennium, to do away with or condemn the moral or legal methods which are depriving sin and crime of some of their power to harm.

Would Honolulu escape a centralized government by getting a charter? Would not the rule of the city center in the hands of the single element which could muster the most votes on election day? No charter could be passed which would give everybody something to say in the conduct of local affairs. As the electorate stands, a charter would create the worst kind of centralization, meaning by that the rule of men who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by bad government.

The half-masted flag flies round the world in memory of Queen Victoria.

THE BOOK CONTRACT.

T. H. Gibson, Inspector General of Schools, assures the public through the Advertiser that "the committees of the Board of Education have already received samples of publications, from several publishers and it need not be feared that all will not have an equal chance. The selection of books will be on merit only."

If the selection of books "will be on merit only" that is all the public can ask. The facts that the selection of books for the common schools of Hawaii during the past five years has been on contract only, and that the contract might have been renewed a couple of months ago but for an adverse ruling of the Attorney General, show how sudden and how radical is the change which Mr. Gibson attests. Let us hope it may last. If it does, no attempt will be made to get the Legislature to amend the laws in the manner desired and expected by the lobbyist for the Book Trust, Mr. A. F. Gunn.

Mr. Gibson denies that anything was done by the Board to deprive the agent of D. C. Heath & Co. from getting a hearing. Of course Mr. Gibson is entitled to his opinion. When Lobbyist Gunn was here he had all the chance he wanted to talk up a renewal of his iniquitous contract. The Superintendent of Public Instruction took him under his wing; every door opened to him; he had reason to think that his contract was "cinched" until the Advertiser called public notice to it and the Attorney General interfered; and when he went away—after his appreciative banquet at the Hawaiian Hotel—it was reported in the papers that Mr. Atkinson would look after his interests in the Legislature. Now contrast this "treatment" with that given the agent of Heath & Co., who got but a few minutes of the Board's time at a meeting postponed until the day he was to leave town, and was constantly interrupted during his short address by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Was that fair treatment? Was it the way to get a proper understanding of the case of the independent book-makers against the trust? Was it a method designed to promote the choice of school books by "merit only?"

If Mr. Gibson is right in his statement of what the Board means to do, we hope to see proof of it in the shape of a circular letter addressed to every school book publisher in the United States, enumerating the needs of the schools of Hawaii and asking for sample publications; after which we should hope to see a decision reached which would exclude the idea of a blanket contract for anybody.

OBSTACLE TO FRANCHISES.

The proposed telephone company and a syndicate which was making ready to install a new electric lighting plant and that under Sec. 55, Chap. I of the Organic Act, they cannot get a franchise from the Legislature. A part of the Act reads as follows:

But the Legislature shall not grant to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise without the approval of Congress.

To get the approval of Congress for so small a thing as a Honolulu franchise might mean a tedious delay, so it would perhaps be well for the Legislature to pass a general law giving electric-supply corporations of certain specified capacity to carry on large enterprises the right to string or lay wires and otherwise install their plants. Otherwise competition in the telephone and lighting business must find this field discouraging.

The world will seem a different place without Queen Victoria, whose name for two generations and more had been almost as familiar as that of the Atlantic ocean. Indeed it was more familiar, for savages who had never heard of any ocean by name, knew what the designation "Queen Victoria" meant. Probably no name was ever so wide as hers among contemporary peoples. Before her day men lived in a comparatively small area called the "known world." During the Victorian age all the inhabited world was opened up and the name and fame of the good Queen were carried to the uttermost bounds. Millions more heard of her in her lifetime than heard of Napoleon, Frederick, Charles V., Charlemagne, Caesar, Alexander, Moses or David in theirs—yes, and of millions more than knew of the Savior during His tenancy of earth. So it comes that when Queen Victoria vanished suddenly from the world every one felt a sense of irreparable loss.

In 1892 John Bidwell, Prohibition nominee for President, got 264,133 votes. Last year, with all the shrieking done against President McKinley, the vote for Woolley, Prohibition nominee for President, was but 208,555. As the total popular ballot was 13,970,300, what a multitude of "whisky voters" and "rum agents" and other undesirable persons there will be on hand for Mrs. Gougars' coming revolution to overthrow.

One of Mrs. Gougars' charges against Francis Murphy is that he uses slang in the pulpit. The same thing has been said against the Salvation Army but it has not curbed the zeal or the efficiency of that noble organization in saving souls. Evidently slang may be made a means of grace; and on that account we do not hesitate to recommend it to Mrs. Gougars in place of the peculiar personal qualities which mark her public utterances on the liquor question.

The thing that irritates the Murphy men of this city is that other temperance people should have dropped Mr. Murphy's work as soon as it got headway and started a sort of prohibition crusade which is likely to impair the effects of his labors without doing anything of practical value to the cause of temperance in return. Talking Prohibition here is a simple waste of breath while urging Gospel temperance might save hundreds of men from the curse of drink and make them useful citizens.

So far as school books are concerned there may be a score of better propositions than that made by D. C. Heath & Co., but there could hardly be a worse one than that made by the trust.

Gentlemen handling book trust contracts would do well to wear asbestos finger-tips.

DEATH IN A LUMBER YARD

Falling Pile of Timber Kills Ululani.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT

Native Succumbs to Shock and Hemorrhage—Carelessness and Wind the Cause.

Ululani, a native laborer in the lumber yard at the foot of Allen street, met a horrible death yesterday morning about 8 o'clock by being caught beneath a falling lumber pile.

A large pile of ten-by-tens, unsafely piled in the first place, was toppled over by a gust of wind during the windstorm which raged all day. Ululani was caught and pinned under the great beams and was held in that awful position, suffering agony for nearly twenty minutes. At the end of that time his fellow workers managed to relieve him from the weight of lumber, and he was taken to the Queen's Hospital in the patrol wagon, where he died a few hours afterwards as the result of the shock.

Ululani and three Portuguese were at work lifting lumber from a pile in order to make room for other lumber. Two piles of lumber formed an alleyway, and Ululani was working at the end of the alleyway. The other three men were just outside of the passage way in the native way in the act of stooping to lift a timber, there was a crash from above and the whole pile of ten-by-tens and other lumber fell into the gap where Ululani was standing. When he heard the crash the native made an attempt to get out of the way, but he was too late, and he was caught by the mass of heavy timbers and held fast.

The unfortunate man screamed for help and the men who were working for assistance and they were soon on the scene. The work of rescuing Ululani from his terrible position commenced. It was no easy matter to liberate the injured man, however, and some time was consumed in vain attempts to get him out of the mass of fallen timbers. Meanwhile the patrol wagon had been sent for and soon arrived and waited to receive Ululani when he was freed from the weight of the timbers.

The tortured man was conscious all the time and continued to urge the others to liberate him. He was pinned just at the end of the pile, held by one arm which was crushed flat between two of the great beams, and his left leg. A beam had also hit him in the mouth, making an ugly wound and knocking out his teeth. Ululani, pressed to free himself of the tons of timber which rested upon his arm and leg. Blood trickled from his arm until his clothing was soaked and the timbers were red.

His co-workers started to take timbers from the pile which rested on Ululani but finally secured levers and succeeded in getting the unfortunate man out. He was placed in the patrol wagon and removed to the hospital as quickly as possible.

Dr. Wood was summoned and did all he could to help Ululani. He found the injured arm in a most serious condition, and also saw that the man had received a terrible shock and was fast sinking as the result of loss of blood.

About a few hours o'clock in the morning, occurred, Ululani died from the shock and hemorrhage. Deputy Sheriff McGurn immediately summoned a coroner's jury and, together with High Sheriff Brown, the members visited the lumber yard. There they found that a number of the lumber piles had been put up in the most careless manner and that the foreman of the yard had, after the accident, ordered his men to prop up many of the timbers which threatened to topple over with the least encouragement. The pile which had caused the death of Ululani had been piled up as carelessly as all the others. A juror kicked one pile and it immediately fell to the ground.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the coroner's jury met. Twenty minutes later the verdict was returned. The verdict gave shock and hemorrhage as the cause of death and demanded more care in the piling of lumber. The verdict stated that the lumber piles were dangerous to those who worked in the lumber yard and that they were piled too high and insufficient attention paid to their safety.

In former windstorms, as has often been told before, the piles and in some cases toppled over. Their height and unsteadiness has been noticed by all who have seen them.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No. 7624—Jno. Kenala to C. W. Booth; R. P. 1782, lot 1588, Puna, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$535.

No. 7624A—A. Ahrens to wife to C. N. Craney; R. P. 2282, lot 1089, Kuwili, R. P. 2654, lot 611, Kaowai, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2,500.

No. 7627—Kapaka and husband to Tam See; R. P. 4791, lot 10959, aps. 2, 3 and 4, Waioli, Hanalei, Kauai. Consideration \$160.

No. 7631—Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., to T. C. Davis et al., piece land, Ohsaulua, North Kohala, lot 6, 7, 8, 17, 19, block 2, and lot 45, block 1, Keasau tract, Puna, Hawaii; leasehold of R. P. 1752, building, etc., corner Queen and Kaahumanu streets, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500,000.

January 28. No. 7639—Jos. Andrade and wife to S. R. Kay; lot 8, Palama, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$750.

No. 7640—Maua and husband to H. Crane; R. P. 5200, lot 840B, Lihue, Kauai. Consideration \$450.

No. 7641—E. K. Kawakaua to Hilo Railroad Co.; piece land, Waialea, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$1,600.

No. 7642—Jno. Kim to Kahalelau; R. P. 385, lot 538, R. P. 359, lot 534, Waimanalo, Koolau, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

No. 7644—Z. C. Cunha and husband et al. to P. C. Cunha; piece land (1,300 square feet) Funchow street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

January 30. No. 7645—Kalanibohle and husband to A. Laumana; interest in R. P. 6971, Kalaupapa, Molokai. Consideration \$50.

MAY STOP WORK.

(Continued from Page 1.)

any combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade, and which this is, is a misdemeanor. It is also an act of boycotting.

"It has been contended in times past here that in the Act of Congress relating to the national trades unions that there is nothing in that act which authorizes combinations to conspire with the intent to embarrass the operations of any business with the ulterior purpose of enforcing a demand against the master. Now, we can proceed under the above mentioned section 3 that applies to the trust here, because this is a conspiracy, pure and simple. The exact definition of conspiracy is 'a conspiracy of two or more persons, by some concerted action to accomplish a conspiracy or unlawful purpose, or to accomplish the purpose not in itself criminal or unlawful, by criminal or unlawful means.'

DEFINITION OF BOYCOTT.

"The exact definition of the word boycott is 'the means employed for the withdrawal of the custom and good will of the immediate parties, and such other parties as they could influence. It is a conspiracy at common law.' In the Federal Courts there is no common law jurisdiction, but the Federal Courts get their jurisdiction by the above statute. It is against the criminal law for a party of men to band together for the purpose, through the power of combination, of injuring the business of another, by parading before his store, by placarding themselves with the word boycott, by advising passers-by not to patronize his establishment. To constitute intimidation it is not necessary that there should be an overt act of violence or any direct threat by word of mouth; it is enough if the attitude of the accused was intimidating.

"In New York, to procure money from another with his consent obtained by fear induced by threat to do or continue the injury to his property, constitutes 'extortion,' and every person present when such money is paid is liable as a principal. The whole force of the statute seems to be contained in the following paragraph, which to my mind should be a bit of advice to these intending conspirators and boycotters: 'Associations have no more right to inflict injury upon others than have individuals. All combinations or associations designed to coerce workmen to become parties, or to interfere with, obstruct, vex or annoy them in work or any intended work, or to induce them to become parties; or designed to prevent employment or from making just the discrimination in the wages paid to the skillful and unskillful, and of associations designed to interfere with the perfect freedom of employers in the proper management of their lawful business, or to dictate terms upon which their business shall be conducted by means of threats of injury or loss, or with their lawful employment of other persons designed to abridge any of their rights, are, pro tanto, illegal combinations, and all acts in furtherance of such intentions by such means and accompanied by damage are actionable.'

LIABLE TO ARREST.

"These men are liable to either form of action by arrest by injunction, or liable to arrest for misdemeanor if they resort to any unlawful means. While it is an inherent right in any man to refuse to work, at the same time, as I explained to these men originally when the first trouble was on a few months ago, they cannot prevent another man from working. Of course, this is only a hypothetical reasoning. It is only reasoning upon what might occur. I could do nothing unless there was an overt act committed.

"I am hardly prepared to believe that the journeymen plumbers intend to go so far because I explained to them at the time that their right to refuse to work was recognized, but they could not go beyond that and prevent any other man from working. With regard to the initiation fee that is a matter for themselves to determine, but if they raise it to a prohibitive point they can not complain that these men did not belong to their union. It is highly indicative of a conspiracy and it is very plain that they do not want the men to belong.

A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

"It is a criminal offense to prevent other people from working when they want to. Because certain United States statutes do not apply in the state of California it is no sign that they do not apply in Hawaii. The United States laws obtain here directly, whereas the States are sovereign and enact their own laws. This boycotting is just as illegal under the Territorial laws here as it is under the United States law, because it is a conspiracy at common law, and these men can be proceeded against in the Territorial courts as in the United States courts, because the Territorial courts have inherent rights. The United States courts have jurisdiction simply because Congress has made it so by act of Congress. When men start out to boycott they are liable to prosecution either in the Territorial or United States courts.

"Under the instructions which I have from the United States Attorney General I shall have no hesitancy in proceeding under the United States laws if called upon to do so. If the journeymen plumbers persist in doing this, the offense is a criminal one and the action can be brought against them immediately.

The warning has come from an officer of the United States sent here to see that the laws are enforced in such matters as these. Col. Baird has shown clearly that the intending strikers are laying themselves open to the processes of law and should take heed.

President Connors of the journeymen's association was in the midst of a quiet game of cards at headquarters last evening when asked whether the association had held a meeting during the evening and whether the men would walk out today. President Connors said a meeting had been held and

"Strike For Your Altars

and Your Fires."

Patriotism is always commendable, but in every breast there should be not only the desire to be a good citizen, but to be strong, able bodied and well fitted for the battle of life. To do this, pure blood is absolutely necessary, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific which cleanses the blood thoroughly. It acts equally well for both sexes and all ages.

Humor—"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic." Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver bile; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

hesitatingly replied further that no action had been taken, but that "we will know at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning whether there is to be a walk-out or not." Further than this he would not state and at once resumed his place at the card table.

RAYMOND TALKS

(Continued from Page 1.)

or it was wise to give that contract to the native at that time, I have nothing to say. My honest belief is that the Government wanted to give the contract to the native, but they undoubtedly failed to secure themselves by not insisting upon having the right kind of a bond. That was bad business. They are getting their money out and as far as I am personally concerned I shall do all in my power to see that they get their pot, even if it costs \$5 an ounce.

"In my report to Governor Dole I have emphasized the point that the Board should have a purchasing agent to be provided by the Legislature. At present the Board calls for tenders, the executive officer makes his purchases and the Settlement receives goods at times which are not the best. If a purchasing agent is employed he will seek the best the market affords, and take advantage of the rise and fall of prices, which in the long run will be a great saving to the Board."

It has been recommended that the same amount be appropriated by the Legislature as at the last Legislature session, about \$80,000. The Board has some money left unexpended from the last appropriation which will be added. Among the recommendations made by Dr. Raymond in his report is an increase in the number of sanitary police in the country districts, disposition of the City's garbage by the use of the crematory and chemical processes.

Furthermore, this branch of the department's service would be taken out of politics entirely. He favors giving the collection and disposition of garbage to private parties. The employees under this system would give better service and the element of politics would not enter into it.

"The report," said Dr. Raymond, "came to me of employees of the City, won't mention who they were—who disturbed one of our independent meetings during the last election. They went up there headed by one of their lunas and endeavored to break up the meeting. I argue this is radically wrong. The employees of the City should be free to act. To do such acts savors of receiving monetary or political favors and I will not countenance such acts. These employees should be divorced from the City control. In New York the men of these departments vote as their leaders request them. The garbage and excavator departments should be in the hands of responsible private parties."

He also recommends improvements for Wailuku Hospital, an emergency hospital for Honolulu with a special ambulance, both under the direction of an emergency physician. The microscopical work should be in the hands of a competent person, and, above all, he desired a complete reorganization of the Board. He did not believe in having a Board do such work on trivial matters which a Health Commissioner could perform alone. He thought the office of Health Commissioner should be a paid one, commensurate with its duties, and on a scale with other Health Department salaries.

Kalaokalani and the other legislators warmly thanked the president for his courtesy in answering their questions, and asked permission to go through the Insane Asylum tour. The request was granted, and at 2 o'clock President Raymond, the legislators, Dr. Herbert and others will make a tour of investigation of the Asylum.

"Under the instructions which I have from the United States Attorney General I shall have no hesitancy in proceeding under the United States laws if called upon to do so. If the journeymen plumbers persist in doing this, the offense is a criminal one and the action can be brought against them immediately.

The warning has come from an officer of the United States sent here to see that the laws are enforced in such matters as these. Col. Baird has shown clearly that the intending strikers are laying themselves open to the processes of law and should take heed.

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The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in
Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled
and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S
Chlorodyne
Is the Original and Only Genuine
Coughs,
Colds,
Asthma,
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne
Vice-Chancellor Sir W. FAIRBANKS stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWN'S was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole history of the invention was deliberately stated, and he refused to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, Jan 15, 1901.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system. It is a Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it AGES as a CHARM; one dose greatly beneficial.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cures short attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,
Palpitation, Stomachic.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The genuine name of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

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A VALUABLE COLLECTION

Rare Economic Plants and Seeds.

OF VALUE TO FARMERS

Barbour Lathrop Who Gave Collection to Department of Agriculture Here.

Hawaii is particularly interested at the present time in diversified agriculture and the following article will prove of more than usual interest. For the past three weeks this city has sheltered a man whose name is well known to the farmers throughout the United States as one who has done much to promote the agricultural interests of the country, and that, too, without any remuneration for his arduous labors.

For the past two years Mr. Barbour Lathrop of Chicago has devoted his time and his money to obtaining a collection of rare economic plants and seeds, and to accomplish that end has made a complete tour of the world, visiting many unexplored countries and venturing in search of information where explorers have not yet set foot.

Mr. Lathrop is an old-time newspaper man, having served his apprenticeship on the local staff of the San Francisco Call many years ago, and since that time has been connected with the most prominent journals in the world. Arriving here on the Alameda, Mr. Lathrop has been busy following up his chosen work, but has managed to find time to make many acquaintances in this city. A member of many of the principal clubs in the States and a thorough Bohemian, he has a fund of rare stories of his travels at his command that are of more than usual interest.

The following extract is taken from the Chicago Times-Herald of January 1:

One of the most remarkable collections of rare economic plants and seeds is now being worked up by the Department of Agriculture. Barbour Lathrop of Chicago, with David G. Fairchild as assistant, recently completed a tour of the world covering a period of two years and embracing travels which amounted to explorations. Mr. Lathrop has given the results of the expedition, undertaken at his own expense, to the farmers of the United States through the medium of the section of seed and plant introduction of the Department of Agriculture.

The expedition left New York December 31, 1898, and returned last fall, having visited in order the following countries and sent in from each living economic plants and seeds for cultivation by American farmers and horticulturists: Jamaica, Grenada, Barbados, Trinidad, in the West Indies; Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chili, Argentina, Brazil, in South America; Portugal, Tyrol and Bohemia, in Austria-Hungary; Egypt, Ceylon and Straits Settlements, in the East Indies; Java, Celebes, Sumatra, Borneo, Lombok, Bali, Moluccas, in the Malay Archipelago; New Guinea, in the Dutch East Indies; Hongkong, Canton, in South China; the Philippine Islands, Bankok, Siam; Sweden and Finland in northern Europe.

EXPEDITION WAS COSTLY.

Many thousands of dollars have been spent by Mr. Lathrop upon this expedition, and he has put into it some of his best thoughts of a practical man who is devoted to the general wants of his countrymen. He is not an agriculturist, and trusted the technical part of the work to his assistant, Mr. Fairchild, who was detailed by Secretary Wilson from his position in charge of the section of seed and plant introduction.

The trip was primarily planned by Mr. Lathrop to be one of reconnaissance. The object in the first place was to find out what each country offered in its resources for exploration work, whom it should be entered and studied, how its inhabitants could be relied upon as correspondents, and what would be the probable expense of an exhaustive study from the standpoint of plant introduction. This object has been attained and is embodied in a mass of notes and piles of publications and notebooks, etc.

The secondary aim of the expedition was to purchase and import for trial such promising plants and seeds as were suited for culture in various parts of the United States. The material thus purchased has not all come in yet, but the main part has been distributed or will shortly be sent out by the department to the various experiment stations and private experimenters for trial and report.

LIST OF SEEDS AND PLANTS.

Over 450 different purchases were sent in from the various countries, each purchase accompanied by careful notes on its culture and the climatic soil conditions to which the plant or seed was best adapted. The material has been in part published or is in process of publication by the section of seed and plant introduction, and covers a wide range of horticultural and agricultural plants suited to a variety of conditions from the tropical surroundings of Porto Rico and Hawaii to the arctic climate of Alaska.

It will be of interest to point out some of the prospects of these introduced plants and the reasons for their trial:

A spinous succulent cactus of the Argentine suitable for fodder purposes in the desert regions of Arizona.

A series of West Indian yams, one of which is at least superior in flavor to the Irish potato. Suitable for culture in Florida and Louisiana, but demanding special care and a special market.

The Alexandrian clover from Egypt, a late fodder crop for irrigated lands in Southern California and Arizona.

Some of the finest varieties of Bohemian hops to replace the culture of inferior sorts now almost exclusively grown in America.

Varities of "pedigreed" barley, originated in Sweden and of superior value for brewing purposes.

Fine West Indian mangoes and superior sorts of West Indian bananas for culture in Porto Rico.

An evergreen popular from Chile for the Pacific States.

A frost hardy alfalfa plant for the coming industry of this fruit growing in Florida and California.

The Lapland snow-berry and the early ripening Finnish black seed for exportation in Alaska and short season sections.

Chilean alfalfa varieties for breeding experiments.

Several novel Swedish leguminous (clover-like) fodder plants lately brought to the notice of the agricultural public of Sweden.

A Bohemian horse-radish, superior in size and flavor to any American sort.

And Jannovitch Egyptian cotton, which is now being tested by over 1,000 experimenters in the upland cotton regions of the South, and regarding which many encouraging reports have been received. It is a stronger grower and has much longer staple than any American upland cotton. It also has proved resistant to "root rot" of cotton to a very great degree, which will make its culture possible on lands previously totally unsuited for cotton growing.

The "Algarbille," a tannin producing shrub from the Chilean desert, with most remarkable degree resisting characteristics, and large tannin producing capacity, for Arizona conditions.

A fodder bamboo for the arid regions of the Southwest which forms in South Chile one of the principal sources of fodder for large herds of cattle.

A variety of onion from the islands of the Nile which is pronounced by our expert onion growers the best pickle onion ever grown.

"Zucchini" from Northern Italy. One of the most important vegetables of the Venetians and worthy serious consideration by our truck growers.

The seedless Sultanina grape from Padua, Italy, for the seedless raisin industry of the Colorado desert region.

Of course, the value of most of the arborescent plants can only be decided after several years of culture, and the fate of many of the annuals only after numerous repeated trials.

Enough has been cited to show the American farmers what has been accomplished by private means and in how great a measure their thanks are due to a true American.

The great results likely to come from Mr. Lathrop's explorations will be due to his wisdom in associating with his expert botanists and scientists and securing the most complete data and information concerning the new and strange plants secured, relating to their habits of growth and the character of their natural surroundings, thus enabling the Department of Agriculture to intelligently experiment with them. There is in the broad area of the United States somewhere a spot which is a counterpart of almost every region of the eastern hemisphere, but it is a work of great magnitude to fit the plants of the older country to their congenial spots on this hemisphere.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH WANTS MR. CORY

Offers Him the Pastorale and He Has not Decided as Yet.

Rev. B. A. Cory, for some months past acting pastor of the Christian Church, has received the compliment of the church's call as its permanent pastor.

At a meeting of the church officers the invitation was decided upon, and Mr. Cory was then verbally called, but the invitation was extended in writing and it was announced at the Sunday morning services.

Whether or not the popular young minister will accept the call he is not yet able to say. He has been acting pastor ever since the close of Rev. J. C. Hay's pastorate, and the call comes to him as the highest evidence of approval from the church and its people of the work he has done in the position.

His principal labors have been along the evangelical line with the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young People's Society work. Some time ago he went to the Philippines for the purpose of organizing Young Men's Christian Associations among the soldiers. Though a young man, Mr. Cory has done a great deal of active work, ministerial and pastoral. His plans have been centered upon entering the mission field, and he does not as yet know whether he will follow this line or accept the permanent pastorate offered him here. His decision will be given the church officers within a few days.

PROPOSED TAX IN DISFAVOR

Tokio Merchants Raise a Strong Protest Against the Authorities.

TOKIO, Jan. 28.—The sugar merchants of the country, who are decidedly opposed to the Government's proposal to levy an additional tax on sugar, held a meeting in the Isobel, Ryogoku, on Thursday afternoon. The meeting was attended by 153 persons, including several provincial representatives.

Mr. Sanjuro Nagao announced, as the representative of the promoters of the meeting, that the Government's intention to further increase the duty on sugar was not quite advisable at a time when the sugar industry in the country was still in its infancy and when it required further encouragement for a number of years to come. Such a discouraging measure, if practically carried out, would only tend to encourage the importation of sugar, the result being the decline of the industry at home. In conclusion, the speaker earnestly wished the audience to raise a strong protest against the authorities in consequence.

His proposal was at once approved of unanimously and then an acting committee of 25 was selected from among those present for the purpose of starting an agitation. It was also resolved that an association, to be called the Nihon Tokyokai (Japanese Sugar Association) should be organized in connection with the movement.

The new steamer Hawaiian, which is one of a fleet of seven large cargo steamers being inaugurated by the Hawaiian Steamship Company, arrived at New York January 12 from Honolulu to load for San Francisco and other ports on the route of the new line. The Hawaiian was launched from Rusk's Yards, Chester, Pa., November 8 last. She is 425 feet long, 51 feet beam and 32 feet deep. Her gross tonnage is 9,000, and she has capacity for 2,250 tons of freight, though her register tonnage is 2,044. Her engines are of the triple expansion type of 2,600 horse-power. The Hawaiian is commanded by Captain Randolph. The New York agents of the line are Flint, Dearborn & Co.

MEMORIES OF HAWAII

Mrs. Elizabeth K. Wilder on Old Times.

LETTERS FROM A KING

Alexander Liholho and His Famous Trip To Paris With Lot Kamehameha.

THE year 1849 was a memorable one at the islands, for it was in the fall of that year that the two Hawaiian princes, Alexander Liholho and Lot Kamehameha, left for a journey to the United States, England and France, says Mrs. Elizabeth K. Wilder in the February Humane Educator, published yesterday. My father had been appointed by the king, Kamehameha III, to arrange certain treaties between the three great powers and the islands, and so an opportunity was given for the two future kings of Hawaii to have all the advantages of travel under the care of a wise counselor and friend.

The world was not so small in those days as it is now, and it was a great event in the family when my father left on that important mission and for such an extended journey. There was no railroad across the isthmus then, and the neck of land had to be crossed on horses or mules, but even that was a great improvement on the five or six months' voyage round Cape Horn.

The princes, who had been for several years under the care of Father and Mother Cooke, were promising young men; thanks to the good home training and rare influence of that good father found them on this trip easy to control, and as he wrote, "desirous of doing their best on all occasions." Alexander Liholho, the younger one, about eighteen years of age, was a handsome lad with a kingly bearing. He was afterwards known as Kamehameha Fourth and as the husband of the much-loved Queen Emma.

We promised to write to each other before he left and the promise was kept on both sides, and the letters from my Royal friend on this trip I count among the pleasant incidents of those early years.

There was weeping and wailing among the natives before the party left, some of them referring to the departure of Liholho (Kamehameha II, who died in England) said, "They will never come back alive." This prophecy was a strong incentive to my father to guard their well, and he carried the King that everything should be done for their good health and well being.

All Honolulu, both native and foreign, were down at the wharf when the Royal party embarked on the schooner "Honolulu." There was no Hawaiian band in those days to give vessels a send-off, but the King, Queen and all the Chiefs were at the waterfront, and tears mingled with the aloha on that occasion, but all joined in cheers for a successful trip and a speedy return. Even the ships in the harbor manned the yards to do them honor. Thus sailed away the little schooner freighted with the hopes of a nation, and followed by the prayers of many.

Nothing of an exciting nature occurred on the trip until they reached the Isthmus of Panama. Then Alexander was thrown from his mule and came near being pitched into the Chagres river. Being a good horseman he soon regained his seat and was none the worse for his narrow escape from a bath in that muddy stream.

On arriving at New York the party were very much feted, and a large party given to them at Staten Island was considered the very finest thing that could be given in the city. At Washington, too, they met with most cordial reception, and my father's letters were full, at this time, of the favorable impression the princes made, and of the pride and pleasure he took in their good conduct and gentlemanly bearing. He wrote of them: "They always say the right thing in the right place." This is certainly more than can be said of many young men with greater opportunities.

The following letter received by the writer and written by Alexander Liholho shows that while he improved his opportunities for sight seeing, he did not forget his country or his friend:

Paris, Hotel Maurice, April 4, 1850.

Dear Friend—"Your letter of December came to hand two weeks ago, when we were very busy writing copies of the treaty between our government and the United States, to be sent to the foreign offices here.

We cannot conceive our feelings when we saw the clerk of the hotel come in with a large package from home. We have been in this city more than two months. We like it better than New York or London, the climate especially.

"We are at the hotel where Mr. Richards and Hauiliho stayed in 1843: some of the waiters remember them very well. It is one of the finest situations in the city, close to the palace and Garden of the Tuilleries. The trees are just beginning to put forth their leaves, and this is the first time we have seen spring. Last Sunday the fountains played in the garden, and one of them spouted the water as high as the steeple of our stone church in Honolulu.

We take lessons in French two hours every day, and spend one hour with our fencing master. I hope we shall be able before we go home to speak French so well that we can talk together when we get home. It is a very sweet language.

"Last night we all went to General LaFitte, the minister of foreign relations, to a soiree. We saw Monsieur and Madame Dillon. We have been detained here longer than we expected, and I fear we shall be obliged to remain still longer. We have become acquainted with a French family, who are going out to the Islands with the

new commissioner, M. Perrin, who is appointed to fill Mr. Dillon's post.

Your letter gave me great pleasure, as I had received but one since we left. Your sincere friend,

ALEXANDER LIHOHO.

How sad it is to think that all these noble specimens of Hawaiian manhood have passed away. Their memories shall live with us as we go on regretting the past.

"Hawaii with its old days of royalty is fast merging into an American colony. So be it. We all find our bread and butter the same; thanks to Uncle Sam who took us in and gave us shelter when we asked for it. KINAU.

Kioloike Merchant Missing.

High Sheriff Brown has received a circular from the Pinkerton Detective Agency giving a description of J. S. Lancaster of Dawson, Alaska Territory, and offering a reward of \$500 for his apprehension. The reward is offered by his partner, J. Calderhead, who claims that Lancaster has not committed any crime, but that he fears that he is insane, and his relatives are desirous of placing him in an asylum for treatment. Lancaster was last seen in Seattle on August 25 of last year and is described as follows: He is fifty years of age, weighs about 190 pounds and is six feet three inches in height, with dark complexion. He is a member of the Macca-bees' A. O. U. W. and is a Roman Catholic.

JAPANESE TO HONOR COMMODORE PERRY

TOKIO, Jan. 20.—The Bei-yu Kyo-kai, which is at the head of the movement to erect a "Perry monument" at Kurihama, has issued in the name of its president, Baron Kentaro Kaneko, a circular, a translation of which follows and is self-explanatory:

Forty-seven years ago on the 8th of July, in the sixth year of Kasei, an American envoy arrived in Japan on a mission which was destined to become an epoch-making event in the history of Japan. This envoy was none other than Commodore Perry, U. S. N., who, by order of the President, of the North American Republic, came to this country for the purpose of concluding a treaty of commerce and friendly intercourse between the two nations. On the 14th of the month above mentioned the envoy landed at Kurihama, Mura-gori, in the province of Sagami, and there held conferences repeatedly with the officials of the Tokugawa Regency. The object of his mission successfully accomplished, the Commodore sailed home shortly after.

This visit of Commodore Perry was in a word the turning of the key which opened the doors of the Japanese Empire to friendly intercourse with the United States, and subsequently to the rest of the nations of Europe on similar terms, and may in the truth be regarded as the most memorable event in our annals—an event which paved the way for and accelerated the introduction of a new order of things—an event that enabled the country to enter upon the unprecedented era of national ascendancy in which we are now living.

There is a reason then—a strong reason—that this visit of Commodore Perry, no less than the spot where those memorable conferences took place, should be perpetuated in the memory of the Japanese people.

True, Japan has not forgotten—nor will she ever forget—that next to her reigning and most beloved sovereign, whose high virtues and great wisdom are above all praise, she owes, in no small degree, her present prosperity to the United States of America, in that the latter rendered her the great and lasting service already referred to.

After the lapse of these forty-seven years her people have, however, come to entertain but an uncertain memory of Kurihama, and yet it was there that Commodore Perry first trod on the soil of Japan and for the first time awoke the country from a slumberous seclusion of three centuries—there it was where first gleamed the light that has ever since illuminated Japan's way in her new career of progress. Even writers seldom mention the place now that the spot where the American envoy landed and which should forever be remembered in our history threatens to be forgotten altogether.

Last fall we had the pleasure of meeting Rear Admiral Beardslee, U. S. N., who as a naval cadet and member of the crew under Commodore Perry landed at Kurihama on the historical occasion, and who after these forty-seven years once more came back to pay a visit to this country. Beckoned by the memories of the past, the Admiral went to Kurihama immediately after his arrival in Japan but he was only able to ascertain the spot where the envoy and his party had landed half a century ago by the help of an old survivor of those by-gone days. We were greatly moved by his account of his second visit to Kurihama and we immediately set on foot a movement to erect a fitting monument which may perpetuate the place in question in the memory of our posterity. We have since made such progress with this movement that a site for the monument has already been selected. It is our determination to accomplish the end in view with all possible promptitude and to hold the ceremony of unveiling the monument on the coming anniversary of the landing of the American envoy at Kurihama, the 14th of July this year. We hope that those who are interested in the matter will favor us by endorsing our undertaking in a substantial manner.

Juvenile Comment.

Two tiny bundles of rags were standing gazing in rapture at a doll about as big as both of them. She was gowned in evening dress and made as much display of her arms and shoulders as some of her animate scrawny sisters, who know better.

"Gee, wouldn't you like 'er her?" said little Light Moccasin, "an' that party dress with hair?"

"At's not no dress; she ain't dot no clothes on 'er."

"Ah, ladies don't wear no clothes when they're 't a party," said the other, with a naughty air, as the two started down the street dead in Totland's direction.

Yiggs and pitchers this week at half price. Lay in a stock for the year. Diamond & Co.'s special No. 5 sale.



Do you bring out a combful each morning? Has it lost its natural brightness? Is it beginning to look faded and dead?

Do you like this condition of things? Certainly not. Then stop this falling of the hair at once. Stop it before your hair is thin, short, and lifeless. Make your hair beautiful, glossy, silky, abundant.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Is a Hair Food.

When your hair is well nourished it does not come out. This weak hair, started hair, that falls. It's just so with thin hair, short hair, rough hair. Such hair needs feeding. This is why Ayer's Hair Vigor stops falling of the hair.

If your hair is gray, and you don't care to look at thirty as if you were sixty, then you should use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich, beautiful color had when you were young.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Henry Waterhouse entertained a party of friends at Waiwala Saturday, returning to this city in the evening.

Mrs. Akana Richardson, of Hilo, is now visiting her sister, Mrs. August Ahrens, at Waipahu, Oahu plantation. Under the guidance of High Sheriff Brown, the independent members of the Legislature visited Iwilei Saturday night for investigation.

Governor Dole commissioned Walter E. Wall, yesterday, as surveyor for the Territory of Hawaii, to succeed W. D. Alexander, resigned.

Fred W. Wundenberg returned from Australia on the Sierra, bringing with him a bride. His many friends are now congratulating him.

Dr. Jesse Hawes, father of Miss Hawes, the teacher in the city kindergarten schools, is now visiting Honolulu, from Greeley, Colorado.

Rev. Alexander and Mrs. Mackintosh are expected to return to Honolulu on the Sierra on February 19th, from their six months' trip through England and the continent.

The engagement of Archibald S. Robertson to Miss Eliza Crowninberg has been announced. The marriage will take place on the evening of February 23 at St. Andrew's Cathedral.

J. F. Kennedy, the popular young man connected with the Schuman carriage firm, was married last evening to Miss Anna De Larigue at the Methodist parsonage by Rev. G. L. Pearson.

The sailing of the American-Hawaiian steamship Oregonian from New York has been postponed till some time in April, which will give the merchants in Honolulu ample time to order goods to come by this line.

Manuel Gomes, a Custom House guard, and formerly coachman for Harold M. Sewall, is to be married within a few days to Miss T. Gomes, of Spreckelsville. Mr. Gomes leaves on the Claudine today accompanied by his father.

Second Lieutenant Hancock, in command of Battery I, Sixth Artillery, now stationed at Camp McKinley, has two race horses, a runner and a pacer, in his possession. His colors will be seen on the local tracks during the approaching season.

H. L. Herbert, who has been very sick for the past ten months, has been told by his doctors that it is necessary for him to have an operation performed in a cooler climate, and that as soon as possible he expects to start for San Francisco in a few weeks.

An attempt was made by a white incendiary to set fire to the house of the Makai-Walkiki, corner of Richards and Queen streets, on Friday evening. The man was seen, but escaped before he could be captured. Oil had been poured under the house in preparation. The family residing in the house is Swedish.

Walter E. Wall received his appointment from Governor Dole yesterday, placing him in charge of the Government survey office to succeed Professor Alexander, who resigned a few days ago. Mr. Wall will assume charge of his new duties at once, although he will be compelled to await the session of the Legislature before his appointment can be confirmed.

A well-preserved skeleton, which was unearthed at the Castle place, Walkiki, a few days since, will be kept intact and deposited in the Bishop Museum. It is believed to be the skeleton of a Hawaii high in official life, for beads were worn which usually adorned none but chiefs. There were other decorations which lead the discoverers to place the date of interment at about 100 years ago.

NANCE O'NEIL RETURNS.

The Young Tragedienne Coming to Honolulu in March.

Honolulu is to have a musical treat in the way of theater attractions. Added to the engagement of the Roberts-Morrison Company, Nance O'Neil, who has been touring the Colonies as leading lady in the Rankin-O'Neil Company, is coming here with her famous repertoire of plays. The young American tragedienne has been enthusiastically received wherever she has appeared and has been referred to in a New Zealand paper as "the English-speaking Bernhardt."

Among Miss O'Neil's list of plays are Camille, La Toaca, The Jewess, Queen Elizabeth and Oliver Twist. As Camille she has wide scope for her great emotional genius, and in The Jewess she has appeared.

It is the intention of the Rankin-O'Neil Company to reach Honolulu in March, shortly after the closing of the Roberts-Morrison engagement. With the two good repertoires Honolulu has a treat to look forward to. Florence Roberts is also at her best in Camille, and the two actresses will have a chance to vie with each other in the pathetic role.

MOURNING THE QUEEN

British Residents Voice Their Grief.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Memorial Services Will Be Held in the Near Future Probably in a Church.

The sons of Britain gathered at the British Consulate on King street Saturday afternoon for a fitting commemoration of the recent death of Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of England and Ireland and Empress of India. The assemblage met in profound sorrow and bereavement. Mr. Hoare made a brief address, explaining the object of the meeting. He said that although the death of the beloved sovereign of Britain would be properly observed by the Consulate, her loyal subjects were of one accord as to the holding of special memorial services as a mark of respect of the late ruler.

W. G. Irwin was elected chairman and T. Rain Walker acted as secretary. A letter written in behalf of the Territory of Hawaii by Governor Dole was read, stating that the flags upon the various Territorial buildings had been placed at half-mast in respect to the memory of England's beloved Queen, and that the Executive wished to express his willingness to make further expression of sympathy should the British residents decide upon special memorial services.

A committee consisting of W. G. Irwin, Robert Catton, George S. Harris, Robert Jordan, George F. Davis, Norman Kay, T. Rain Walker and Tom May, representing the British residents generally, the Sons of St. George and the Scottish Thistle Club, were appointed to arrange for suitable and fitting memorial services.

Resolutions were adopted, a copy to be sent to the Marquis of Lansdowne, as follows:

"It having pleased the Almighty, in His over-ruling providence to take from this life Her Majesty Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India;

"Resolved, That we desire to express our heartfelt sorrow at the loss of the beloved Queen and our deep sympathy with the members of the royal family in the great bereavement they have sustained.

"As Empress, Queen, wife and mother, in all relations, indeed, of her life, whether in the sunshine of prosperity or in the shadow of heavy trials, she showed herself a good, kind, noble-hearted, Christian woman, and one who was always in touch and sympathy with her people, tenderly solicited for their welfare and endeavoring to help them by her high womanly qualities, possessing their loyalty and devotion in an unsurpassed degree, and at the same time winning the deep respect and esteem of other peoples throughout the civilized world.

"Resolved, That His Britannic Majesty's Consul be requested to forward the foregoing resolution to the Marquis of Lansdowne."

There was some difference of opinion as to the day upon which the memorial services shall be held. The matter will be left in the hands of the committee for decision. Bishop Willis of St. Andrew's Episcopal church suggested that if the committee would prefer to hold the services in conjunction with the church the co-operation would be welcomed and the use of the cathedral would be gladly tendered. The church, on account of its large seating capacity, was also mentioned as a place for holding the services.

As yet nothing has been decided upon, either as to date or place, but it is probable the services will be held on Sunday.

There are Two Steamship China.

John Enright, the stationer of the waterfront, drew the attention of an Advertiser reporter yesterday to an article in an evening paper entitled, "Munsey's Mentions the China" and which confused the China in the Pacific trade with the China of the Atlantic trade. The article in question was as follows:

"In the February number of Munsey's is an article on the development of ocean steamships. The history of the growth of the passenger fleet is mentioned from the thirties to the present day. It is told. In the course of the article mention is made of the China (the 'China' of the Pacific, not the 'China' of the Atlantic). This boat was built in 1852 and according to the chart in which her size and dimensions are given she is a very small boat. The list which shows the progress of development. Nevertheless the old boat seems still able to hold her own with the new double-ender vessels of other fleets that come here and is in many respects a remarkable boat."

The China which comes to this port was not built in 1852, but was constructed in 1855, is 440 feet in length, 50 feet beam and was built for the Pacific trade. The China referred to in the article above quoted, and which is herein confused with the China in the Pacific trade, was built in 1852 for the Atlantic trade and is 225 feet in length, with a beam of 40 feet and 5 1/2 inches.

Judge Bates, Private Secretary to an United States District Attorney Bated, Clerk of the Court Walter E. Walling and Court Stenographer Reynolds returned from Hilo on Saturday.

Dick Davis, recently with Wilcox Steamship Company, will assist Manager L. A. Rostin at the new Honolulu Market.

NO CASES FOR TRIAL

United States District Court at Hilo.

ONE MAN NATURALIZED

Reception to Mr. and Mrs. Gibb—
Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin Enter-
tain at Puueo.

HILO, Hawaii, Feb. 2.—The Tribune says: The United States District Court of the Territory of Hawaii was opened at Hilo January 30th at 10 a. m., Honorable Morris M. Estee, United States Circuit Judge, presiding, with United States District Attorney Baird and United States Marshal D. B. Ray.

There being no business before the Court, the matter of naturalizing citizens was called up, and one candidate for that appeared in the person of Amancio Ignacio, a native of Portugal, with witnesses E. da Silva and E. Brown. Clerk of the Court Mailing administered the oath to the worthy Amancio Ignacio.

Judge Estee then stated to the bar and gentlemen present: "We are in this court here to open court for the first time according to the law; under the Enabling Act we have to open court at Hilo on the last Wednesday of January each year. Regular terms of said court are held in April and October at Honolulu, and the last Wednesday of each year at Hilo. And according to law the Judge of this court came over here to give the people a chance if they want to bring business in this court, but there does not seem to be any business now before the court that would require my return to Honolulu on Friday next, however, at 10 o'clock, so that any person may in the meantime bring his business, if he has any, before the United States District Court or United States Circuit Court. This court, be it known to you, is of two jurisdictions, namely of the Circuit Court and of the District Court. It belongs to the Ninth District, that is, the District of Hawaii, and the United States District and United States Circuit Court, which also comprises the States of California, Oregon and Washington. Is there any other business before the Court?"

Charles M. Le Blond was admitted to practice in the Federal Court.

M. F. McDonald, then made application for citizenship in the United States, but as he had never filed a declaration, nor had any witnesses as to his residence in California or in any other State, and had not served in the Army or Navy of the United States, he was refused.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday, when, there being no business, Judge Estee left for Honolulu.

RECEPTION AND SOCIAL

The popularity of Mr. and Mrs. James Gibb requires no special demonstration by way of proof; but if it did, the demonstration of last Tuesday evening, when their friends and neighbors from all over the district gathered at their home, would have been sufficient to convince the most skeptical. The promise of Mr. and Mrs. Gibb in church work made this place of gathering especially fitting, while it did not prevent the attendance of many who have never worn any hollers in the church pews through assiduous devotion, but who desired just as strongly to show their regard for the many noble qualities of the guests of honor.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibb, assisted by Mrs. Julia Richardson, Mrs. Terry, Rev. J. A. Cruzan, Sheriff Andrews and others, received those arriving in the center of the handsomely decorated church parlors, while the affair as a whole lacked in other respects the formality which one considers as the inevitable attendant of a reception for everybody was there for a good time and to help everybody else have the same. During the evening, musical selections, vocal and instrumental, were rendered by Mrs. J. T. Lewis, Miss Potter, Professor Heidman and others, and the latter portion of the evening was rendered still more pleasant by the choice menu of eatables provided by the ladies of the church, and which threw into the shade, if not into oblivion, Rev. J. A. Cruzan spoke a few words very happily upon the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Gibb, and the loss which that departure would entail upon the community, while he found some comfort in the fact that they were not to leave the island altogether. Mr. Gibb responded briefly, thanking the friends of himself and Mrs. Gibb for their tokens of the evening. The evening closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," led by Mr. C. C. Kennedy.

BRILLIANT SOCIAL EVENT.

Last Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin entertained about seventy of the young people of Hilo at their home in Puueo. The lawn was lighted by clusters of colored electric lights rivaling the brilliant moonlight. The verandas were enclosed and the house was most artistically decorated with ferns and cocoanut leaves. Mr. Hittman, with his violin, accompanied by Mrs. Tracy on the piano, furnished most acceptable music for the dancing, which continued until 11 o'clock. A quiet cosy room was provided for those who preferred cards to dancing.

NOTES

R. H. Rycroft returned from Puna yesterday. A Campbell of Honolulu was among the Kinau passengers.

Mr. A. J. Fairley was among the passengers for Maui by today's steamer. Wm. Downer and wife returned from Honolulu by the Kinau.

Dr. Irwin has returned from a brief vacation in the country.

P. Peck returned from the capital Wednesday. Holland of Puna made a brief business trip to Hilo this week.

A large number of mules for Paahau plantation arrived by the Falls of Clyde. A few cows and horses were also brought down.

The snowfall for the past week on Mauna Kea has been the heaviest seen since 1897.

Mr. H. T. Lake of the Bergstrom Music Company returned to Maui on Wednesday with several pianos which he sold last week. He says he still has "just one left."

Papa Ika came to Wailuku on Wednesday's Claudine, and will visit Hilo next week. He may possibly visit Lahaina on his return from the big island. He thinks of visiting the Buffalo exposition in May.

Mr. T. H. Richards of Honolulu, accompanied by Mr. Leaningham, is on a tour of Maui in the interests of native Hawaiian churches. They are now in the Hana district and will visit Wailuku before their return to Honolulu.

Miss Rowena Richardson, who has quite successfully filled the position of teacher in the Wailuku grammar school, has been transferred to Lahaina school to fill the position left vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Heyseiden.

Australian-American Mail.

DUNEDIN, Jan. 10.—Mr. James Mills, managing director of the Union Company, in the course of an interview with a Daily Times reporter re the Union Company having secured an interest in the Vancouver service, said the question of the substitution of the three-weekly for a monthly service was under consideration. Meantime the present service would be continued, the Moana replacing the Warrimoo and the latter coming into the inter-colonial service. The question of future developments and of the extension of the service to New Zealand had not been fully considered, the latter point being entirely dependent upon the amount of support the new service would receive from the New Zealand Parliament. The suggested alternative of extending the service to New Zealand is establishing a branch to Fiji. Mr. Spreckels was anxious that the Union Company should continue to act as agents for the Oceanic Company until April, but in view of their taking up the Vancouver service, that was impossible.

WELLINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Postmaster General says that doubtless an offer will be made to get the Vancouver steamers to make New Zealand a place of call. We require, in his opinion, both the Vancouver and "Frisco" services, and rivalry between two lines would have a healthy effect. The inclusion of New Zealand in the Vancouver route would necessitate the dropping of the Queensland connection, to secure anything like a speedy mail service. The subsidy now paid by Canada, Queensland and New South Wales is, in round figures, \$40,000 per annum, and the contract will not expire till 1902. If reasonable terms are proposed he has no doubt the Government will formally consider them. Notwithstanding the effects of the American navigation law, Mr. Ward thinks New Zealand should continue to maintain the "Frisco" line.

MANY IN FAVOR OF SINGLE TAX

John Emmeluth Says That the New System Could be Introduced at Once.

Single taxers had an inning Saturday evening and the admirers of Henry George discussed pro and con the merits of the great problem of taxation as interpreted by their master.

Though the attendance was not large, the dearth of speakers was more than atoned for by the brilliancy of the arguments advanced. Repetition marked the meeting and the gavel of the chairman was kept busy maintaining order.

John Emmeluth was called to the chair, with L. D. Timmons acting as secretary. A selection from Henry George was read setting forth the existing conditions of taxation and the proposed remedy.

Chairman Emmeluth followed in an address dealing with the present inadequate and unjust method of assessing real property, not only in this city but in the entire group of islands. A table of figures was submitted showing that approximately there was \$1,400,000 collected from the tax levies on personal property in 1899, \$300,000 by taxes on real estate and about \$350,000 from licenses and special privileges. The total of revenues for the same year was about \$2,400,000.

He claimed that under the single-tax system the tax on all manner of industry would be removed, and the amount required from the owners of improved real estate would be about the same as it always had been, even if it was not materially reduced by the proposed schemes.

He explained how the apparent discrepancy in the revenue of the Government could be supplied without placing too heavy a burden on the owners of property. Conceding, he said that the new order of things could be put in force tomorrow without disarranging the present business situation in the least.

Several others spoke in favor of single taxation and the meeting was adjourned sine die.

SHIPBUILDING AT NAGASAKI.

Work on the N. Y. K. new liners Kaga Maru and Iyo Maru of 6,000 tons each, which are at present under construction at the Mitsui Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Nagasaki, has made very much quicker progress than was expected. The former vessel is expected to be launched this month, as previously reported, while the latter vessel will be ready for launching some time in June next.

A transport steamer of some 3,000 tons is also being constructed at the building to the order of the government iron foundry, and is expected to be ready for launching in November next.

The Mitsui Bishi Yard will also commence work at an early date on the construction of a shallow draught steamer of 2,400 tons, which has been ordered by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for service on the Yangtze.

DANGER OF COLDS AND LA GRIPPE

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, February 1.

Am. Akha, Benicio, Bowes, 15 days from San Francisco.
 Am. schr. Muriel, Carlson, 50 days from New York.
 Am. schr. Muriel, Carlson, 50 days from New York.
 Am. schr. Muriel, Carlson, 50 days from New York.

Saturday, February 2.

Am. s. s. Sierra, Houdette, from San Francisco, Auckland and Sydney.
 Am. s. s. Muriel, Carlson, 50 days from New York.
 Am. s. s. Muriel, Carlson, 50 days from New York.
 Am. s. s. Muriel, Carlson, 50 days from New York.

Sunday, February 3.

Am. s. s. James Drummond, Skewes, 50 days from Newcastle with coal.
 Am. s. s. Muriel, Carlson, 50 days from New York.
 Am. s. s. Muriel, Carlson, 50 days from New York.
 Am. s. s. Muriel, Carlson, 50 days from New York.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, February 1.

Am. s. s. Muriel, Carlson, 50 days from New York.
 Am. s. s. Muriel, Carlson, 50 days from New York.
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Monday, February 4.

Am. s. s. Muriel, Carlson, 50 days from New York.
 Am. s. s. Muriel, Carlson, 50 days from New York.
 Am. s. s. Muriel, Carlson, 50 days from New York.
 Am. s. s. Muriel, Carlson, 50 days from New York.

TO SAIL TODAY.

Am. s. s. Muriel, Carlson, 50 days from New York.
 Am. s. s. Muriel, Carlson, 50 days from New York.
 Am. s. s. Muriel, Carlson, 50 days from New York.
 Am. s. s. Muriel, Carlson, 50 days from New York.

NEXT MAIL FOR 'FRISCO.

Am. s. s. Muriel, Carlson, 50 days from New York.
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MAHUKONA SHIPPING.

Am. s. s. Muriel, Carlson, 50 days from New York.
 Am. s. s. Muriel, Carlson, 50 days from New York.
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Shipping Notes.

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DULL DAY IN COURT

Grand Jury Charged by Circuit Judge.

MACFARLANE WAS MISSING

Winter Estate Insolvent—Testa Wore His Coat and a Boutonniere Yesterday.

The second Grand Jury for Oahu met yesterday morning in the Circuit Court and listened to a charge read by the First Circuit Judge. The jury's foreman is E. Faxon Bishop and its other members, Samuel B. Rose, James G. Spencer, Charles J. Campbell, David K. Unanue, John D. Holt, Jr., Samuel Nowlin, Abraham Fernandez, Thomas J. King, Howard A. Parmelee, Arthur L. Boulie, John S. Low and William Auld.

John Ems was excused on account of illness and Frank Brown, Frederick J. Lowrey, A. B. Wood, B. M. Spencer, C. J. McCarthy, E. D. Tenney, Ed. Towse, Marnie Phillips and James F. Morgan for business reasons. The charge was lengthy and rambling and mostly on subjects outside the judge's jurisdiction. Municipal government was urged, police informers were denounced, and the Board of Health and the police department held accountable for Iwilei.

The jury was instructed to examine the Insane Asylum and to investigate the need of a resident physician. The Territorial prison was set down for examination, as also the Reform School.

MACFARLANE IN JEOPARDY.

Clarence W. Macfarlane failed to appear in court as one of the twenty-four Grand Jurors impaneled for the February term. When the judge opened his charge the Grand Jury was one man short. Without delay the judge ordered the clerk to make out a warrant directed to the High Sheriff of the Territory, to arrest Clarence Macfarlane. The clerk issued the following:

"Clarence W. Macfarlane having been duly summoned to appear at 10 o'clock a. m. this day as a Grand Juror in this court at its present February term, 1901, and having neglected and refused to obey said summons and appear as aforesaid, You are hereby commanded forthwith to arrest said Clarence W. Macfarlane and to bring him before said Circuit Court at the February term now being held at Honolulu."

High Sheriff Brown sent out upon the public highways, found the truant juror, and made notation on the warrant to the effect that he had been found at 10:30 o'clock a. m. No punishment has as yet been imposed.

WINTER ESTATE INSOLVENT.

B. L. Marx, administrator of the estate of J. W. Winter, deceased, has brought suit against Phoebe A. Parmelee, involving thirty shares of the stock of the Hollister Drug Company, Limited, of which the deceased was the late secretary. The administrator says the estate of J. W. Winter is insolvent and it is necessary to realize on all the assets of said estate for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, unsecured claims amounting to over \$5,000 having been filed with and allowed by plaintiff. The administrator recites that the plaintiff and defendant, being parties to a question of difference, which might be the subject of a civil action, have agreed upon a submission of facts. The deceased on February 12, 1894, being a stockholder in the Hollister Drug Company, Limited, signed a promissory note payable to the company, and deposited therewith, as collateral security, thirty shares of the company stock. The note was assigned and said collateral security delivered to the defendant, Phoebe A. Parmelee. No transfer or record of the pledge has been made on the books of the company. The plaintiff claims the failure of the defendant to make a transfer or note the pledge of said shares, defeats defendant's claim as a secured creditor as against the unsecured creditors of the defendant, and that plaintiff is entitled to the possession of said shares and the proceeds of their sale. The defendant claims the legal title to the said shares and asserts a first lien and charge upon the same and the right to sell them and apply the proceeds to the payment of her claim, remitting the balance, if any, to the plaintiff. The promissory note was for the sum of \$2,000 with interest at the rate of one-half per cent per month.

TESTA AND HIS COAT.

After the judges, lawyers, jurors and spectators had filed out of the Circuit Court room yesterday morning, after hearing the reading of the judge's charge to the Grand Jury, a card was picked up from a table on which was printed the name of a well-known attorney and a campaign orator. On the reverse side appeared the following notation: "Get on to Testa, not only with a coat on, but with a boutonniere buttoned."

MORMON PRESIDENT CANNON TELLS OF VISIT TO HAWAII

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON returned to Salt Lake yesterday morning from his trip to the Sandwich Islands, where he went to participate in the semi-centennial jubilee held there December 12th-13th in celebration of the introduction of Mormonism into those islands, says the Salt Lake Tribune. President Cannon was accompanied by Mrs. Cannon and three sons, Mrs. Emily Clawson and son, and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cluff. They left Salt Lake November 28th and on December 23d sailed from San Francisco, arriving at Honolulu on the 15th following. The party was met at the airport by President Wood and a number of elders and native Saints, and taken in carriages to comfortable quarters.

President Cannon was given a general reception on the following day in the local meeting-house, where there was a large turn-out, and the native Saints decorated Mr. and Mrs. Cannon with yellow wreaths, the native favorite color. One old woman, said to be over 100 years of age, fell at Mr. Cannon's feet and embraced his knees. President Cannon delivered the principal address at the celebration, which began on the morning of the 12th, before 1,200 people, many coming from other islands, and there was a varied and extended program of great interest. A feature was a grand Hawaiian luau held in the Government building in the afternoon, and in the evening there was a stereopticon exhibition of Hawaiian views. Queen Liliuokalani was present at the meeting on the 12th, when, by request, President Cannon delivered an address in Hawaiian. He and the ex-Queen held a pleasant social chat afterward and the Utah party were all introduced to her. She spoke very kindly of her visit to Salt Lake City.

The party were generally entertained, were driven everywhere and the features of Hawaiian life and characteristics of the islands fully explained. The natives placed yellow wreaths on Mr. Cannon's head daily, there was serenading every evening, and the evening before the party departed a native feast was arranged for their benefit. Mr. Cannon spoke for thirty minutes in Hawaiian. The party enjoyed a Christmas Day bath in the ocean, which was followed by a big Christmas dinner, and on the 25th the party left for a visit to other islands, followed by the best wishes of many friends. Many places were viewed where the missionary elders in the early days had met with thrilling experiences, and on the 25th the pilgrims returned to Honolulu, and until January 5th, the day for sailing for home, the time was one continued enjoyment. On the wharf on leaving, President Cannon was fairly weighed down with flowers, and then the steamer Zealandia carried the party northward. San Francisco was safely reached, January 15th. President Cannon gained several pounds by the trip and returns much improved in health.

J. A. Rodanet, executor of the estate of the late J. A. Rodanet, deceased, has filed a report with the probate court at Apia, and furniture at Kona. Of this \$475 has been expended, leaving a balance of \$115. Two bequests of \$50 each were mentioned in the will to be paid to John Todd and William Todd, and these the master recommends should be paid. M. Gusman Silva has filed a bill of particulars against J. A. Magnoo, administrator of the estate of Antonio Ferrer, deceased. The bill is for \$238, covering debts of various kinds which the decedent in his lifetime owed to the plaintiff.

W. W. Ahana has filed a statutory denial to the complaint brought against him by Gehring & Butzke.

WILL MAKE THEIR HOME IN HONOLULU

Mrs. Burke Who was Mamie Smith Will Bring Her Husband Here.

Many in Honolulu will be interested in the following account of the wedding of Miss Mamie Smith, a Clarksville, Texas, paper has the following:

The Cumberland Presbyterian church was packed to overflowing yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock to witness the marriage of Mr. Emmett Burke, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Burke of this city, and Miss Mamie Smith of Honolulu, H. I., Rev. J. H. Taylor officiating.

Messrs. Sam B. Dickson, Frank Reed, Brit Dickson and Pollard Jamison acted as ushers.

After the short but impressive ceremony the bride and groom, followed by a large crowd of well-wishing friends, repaired to the depot, where they took the train for Blossom, where they spent the night with the groom's grandmother, Mrs. L. R. Burke, and this morning they took the train for El Paso, where they will spend a few days taking in the Mid-Winter Carnival, which opens on the 17th, and will then go to San Francisco, where they will take a steamer for Honolulu, their future home.

The bride is a charming little lady, who was born and raised in this country, near Rosalia. Her mother died, we understand, when she was quite young and she was left soon after by her father, who went out into the world to seek a fortune, and he found it in Honolulu. There he settled and made money very rapidly and, it is said, when he died, some time last year, his estate in Honolulu was worth considerably over \$1,000,000 and the bride is his only child and heir, thus our esteemed young friend Burke is not only fortunate in winning a charming wife, but a handsome fortune also, the amount of which had fallen to few if any of the sons of the Lone Star state.

The groom is the oldest son of Mr. Tom Burke, the clever division superintendent of the T. & P. railway, and was born in Blossom, Lamar county, and has been brought up principally in Clarksville, where he has many warm friends among both the young and the old, who join the Enterprise in wishing him and his fair bride a happy future in their far-off home, and that He who governs all things will keep them in health, that they may be returned to the home of their birth at some future date, where they will receive a glad welcome.

SOME PLEASANT EVENTS PLANNED

Miss Ackerman will lecture next Thursday evening at the Young Men's Christian Association on "Eight Hundred Miles Over Iceland on Horseback."

The Glee Club meets this evening at 7 o'clock for rehearsal.

Wray Taylor is arranging for a concert to be given on the 15th inst. for the benefit of the piano fund.

The jubilee convention committee is getting together an exhibit to be sent to the convention to be held in Boston next June. The exhibit will consist of photographs of the building, officers, educational and gymnastic classes, statistics cards and anything else calculated to illustrate the work being done by the local association.

An exhibition game of basketball will be played in the gymnasium next Saturday evening.

Practice for the gymnasium exhibition to be given in May has already begun. The exhibition is intended to display the regular routine work done in the gymnasium. Seniors, juniors and intermediates will take part.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE ORIENT

Germany Is After a Coaling Station in the Far East.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 20.—The hankering of Germany for a coaling station in the Far East is arousing uneasiness in Java, observes a Straits paper. It is feared that the German navy may at any time land in Netherlands India. It has leaked out that a short time ago a retired officer of the German navy drew up plans for a settlement in the Lontar group to the north of Pulo Lankaw (Siamese), not far from Penang. He proposed to turn the group to account as a field for German trading enterprise. But, while his plans were still in outline, he had to disclose them before the time, because certain parties were trying to be beforehand in that quarter. It is alleged that this interference caused the failure of the plans which aimed, all at once, at bringing the British Government face to face with a German protectorate over the Lontar group as an event beyond recall.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

The Rev. John Ross, well known for his missionary labors in Manchuria, and his anti-Roman controversies, writes in the December number of the Contemporary Review on "China's Foreign Policy." In the course of his remarks he makes some rather strong remarks on the conduct of the Roman Catholic missionaries in China—his fear that non-Roman missionaries are rather too apt to do this and he concludes: "To secure future peace the magistrate must have perfect freedom to judge and decide all litigation involving his own subjects, according to Chinese law, irrespective of creed and independent of the dictation or control of any external authority. In consequence of the past misconduct of foreigners the present state of the Chinese mind makes it imperative to secure to the government the power to persecute native Christians under the guise of ordinary legal prosecution. The native Christian suffers, not because he is a Christian, but because he is connected with the foreigner. But in order to attain freedom from persecution it is not needful to permit any missionary to dominate over the native magistrate."

THE PHILIPPINE CABLE.

The transport Burnside, which arrived from New York recently with 400 miles of wire, will proceed south in a few days, where she will proceed to connect the different island points by cable. It is understood that she will proceed to Cebu and work on cable extension to Misamis, Mindanao, and from there overland to Zamboanga, from that point to Isabela, thence to Jolo and from there to Zamboanga. The cable will connect Iloilo and Negros and a main cable will be laid to Manila, so that every important point in the south will be placed in close communication with Manila.

ORIENTAL NOTES.

From St. Petersburg comes the statement that the Minister of Finance has accorded the Russo-Chinese Bank and all its branches in East Siberia the special privilege of the free purchase of gold dust and nuggets, without demanding from the seller any proof of origin. Up to the present this purchase of gold has been strictly prohibited by the Russian Government, and the concession is intended to paralyze the secret sale of this gold to other countries.

The Russian Government has stated in an official communication that it is intended to continue the Trans-Siberian Railway along the Shilka and Upper Amur rivers.

The Chinese Government having requested Count von Waldersee to stop now the allied expeditions in North China, the Count has replied that the expeditions are purely for the protection of life and property, and are not of a punitive character.

It is reported from Seoul under date of the 7th ultimo, that the demand of the French Minister for the railway concession between Seoul and Genzan has been rejected by the Korean Government, on the ground that the said concession had been already granted to a Korean syndicate.

In reply to the invitation of the unofficial members of the Hongkong Legislative Council, through L. E. the Governor, that their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York should visit Hongkong either on their way to the Commonwealth celebrations in Australia or on their return home, a reply has been received that the Duke of York regrets that the arrangements of his tour preclude such a visit.

On the outbreak of the trouble in North China a large number of Japanese coolies were engaged by the allied armies for transport work. Peace and order having been restored to some extent, it is now reported that the allied commanders are replacing the Japanese by Chinese coolies on account of the cheapness of the latter. The change will be effected shortly and the Japanese will return home.

Brennan, the Hilo middle-weight boxer, arrived here last Saturday from a sparring tour to which place, he is

Bought the Wharfedale.

The steamship Wharfedale of the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company has been bought by the Union Steamship Company, according to advice brought by the Sierra. It is said that this is the beginning of a New Zealand movement to get the British Government mail subsidy, now held by the Oceanic line. It is probable that the vessels of the Canadian-Australian Company will be replaced by new boats of a modern type.

BORN.

MACHADO—In this City, February 3, 1901, to the wife of Manuel Machado, a daughter.

RICE—At Lihue, Kauai, to the wife of W. H. Rice, Jr., a son, January 26, 1901.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

of the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

DATE	WIND	TEMP.	REL. HUM.	SEA	MOON
Jan. 20	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15
Jan. 21	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15
Jan. 22	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15
Jan. 23	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15
Jan. 24	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15
Jan. 25	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15
Jan. 26	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15
Jan. 27	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15
Jan. 28	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15
Jan. 29	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15
Jan. 30	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15
Jan. 31	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15

Barometer corrected to 32° F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 42. This correction is - .04 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DATE	WIND	TEMP.	REL. HUM.	SEA	MOON
Jan. 20	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15
Jan. 21	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15
Jan. 22	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15
Jan. 23	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15
Jan. 24	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15
Jan. 25	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15
Jan. 26	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15
Jan. 27	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15
Jan. 28	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15
Jan. 29	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15
Jan. 30	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15
Jan. 31	W 10-15	65-75	85	1/2	10-15

Last quarter on the 11th at 7:42 a. m. Tides of tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu. Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 40 minutes slower than Greenwich time. As that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 a. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 0 hours 5 minutes. Sun and moon are for 24 hours for the whole group.

NOTICE.

A PARTNERSHIP HAS BEEN FORMED on the 31st day of December, 1900, by and between the following persons, to wit:

KWOCK HOON, HOW SHO, KWOCK SAU, LING HOP, KUM CHOW, LEE HOP, PAI YEE, CHEW YIN and SIU TIN, doing business under the firm name of CHEW WO CHONG COMPANY, at Paeau, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, any nature of business, the planting, buying and selling of taro, palai or poi.

CHEW WO CHONG CO.
Honolulu, January 8, 1901. 2245-47T.

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Victoria, B. C.
PATRON AND VISITOR,
The Lord Bishop of Columbia.

STAFF:
Rev. C. Ensor Sharp, M. A., Cantab.
H. J. S. Muskett, Peter's College, Cambridge.

Moderate terms for boarders and day scholars. Boys received from eight years of age upwards. Military drill. Technical art, including mechanical drawing. Boarders may, by their parents' wish, attend any place of worship to which they are accustomed. Thoroughness, discipline and moral training are strong factors in the school system.

References in Honolulu, by kind permission, to the REV. JOHN OSBORNE and THOMAS RAIN WALKER, ESQ.

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It fits beautifully and with perfect ease and freedom. Wears splendidly. WILL WASH.

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